gainfully occupied, 49,318, *i.e.* 21-9 per cent, were engaged in industry (including raining and the building trades) and in handicrafts. "While the percentage of Jews in the total population was 1-06, they formed 0-63 per cent of those engaged in handicrafts and industry, and 2-26 of those working on their own account (not including home workers who, in the Prussian statistics, appear as working on own account, but in reality are not economically independent).

Foremost with regard to the number of Jews engaged, were the clothing trade with 21,881, and the food industries with 7854, comprising 60*4 per cent of all Jews engaged in industry and handicrafts, and 66-5 of those working on own account. Further, in engineering and instrument-making, especially in the watch industry, the textile, building, and metal trades, there were about 2000 Jews engaged in each. Their numbers were smallest in -mining, in stone and pottery works, in printing and the building trade. Very different results are obtained if only those working on own account are considered—there were industries in which the Jews did not form even 1 per cent among the employees and labourers, but 4-6 of those working on own account. The difference is specially striking in the printing trade, where the respective figures were 0-1 and 4- 3 per cent—there were a good many Jews

among the owners of printing works but hardly any among the workmen; similarly in the paper, textile, and chemical industries. In the garment trade, on the other hand, the Jews formed 2- 3 per cent of the total engaged, and only 2-1 of those working on own account; these among the non-Jews were mostly small tailors, but among the Jews, owners of large workshops.

The following numbers of Jews were employed in occupations which by nature are wholly or predominantly handicrafts or home industries:

1. Clothing trade . 12,908, including 3,688 women.
2. Butchers and meat-packers . 4,075 „ 1,083 „